

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1745.

From the ESSAYS by the DUBLIN SOCIETY.

N^o. XLIV. *Containing Extracts of several Letters on the Culture and Making of FLAX.*

***** We have been frequently solicited, while our Correspondent's Letters upon Flax-Husbandry and Flax-dressing employed the Reader, to prepare an Abstract of them. Several Gentlemen of the best Sense concurred in thinking, that the bare Directions, independently of the Arguments and Illustrations, by which they are so happily and ingeniously supported, were better fitted for the Use of the Farmer and the Manufacturer, might be disposed into more Hands, and become in a shorter Time universal Rules of Practice. They observe that many of our People are not capable of Conviction from any other Source than Example and Authority; and that to them nothing was requisite besides a clear System of plain short Rules recommended by the Example of the Dutch, and enforced by the Approbation and Authority of better Judges, who from a curious Perusal of the Letters, had satisfied themselves of their Expediency in a different and more regular Method.

In Compliance with so many Solicitations, and encouraged by the Hopes of being serviceable to the meaner Sort, who ought to be the peculiar Object of our Care, because they particularly want it, we have accordingly drawn up the following Abstract of Directions, which begins as the Letters with the Culture, and ends as they do with the Dressing of the Flax.

STRONG moist and clayey Loams are the best Land for Flax; they yield great Crops, particularly of Seed, which in the present State of the Linen Manufacture of this Kingdom ought to be first considered. Light Lands afford fine Flax indeed, but in small Quantities; little Seed, and that indifferent.

WHEN Flax-Ground requires Manures, those should be preferred which throw up the least Weeds; of this Kind are, among other, Marle, Lime, and Sea-Wreck.

UPON the same Account Ley is the fittest Land for Flax, which succeeds best always on fresh Grounds, provided they are tilled sufficiently.

THESE ought to be broken up in Spring, that they may receive the Benefit of the next Summer's Fallowing, as well as that of the succeeding Winter. Three Ploughings will be requisite to bring them into proper Tills, and if more are bestowed upon them the Farmer won't repent his Labour.

IN the second Ploughing at the Approach of Winter, the Ridges may be well thrown up high and sharp, to turn off immoderate Rains. But in that Ploughing which immediately precedes the Sowing, they must be laid as flat as possible, and much broader than for other Crops.

THE Choice of Seed is of great Importance, and the thickest, oiliest and heaviest is the best, changing it from any Soil to another, keeps it from degenerating; from lighter Soils to heavier, considerably improves it; constantly sown on the same Ground, it fails in a few Years.

THE true Time for sowing is in March, the first good Season in that Month.

EVERY Sowing is of great Importance, and well attained when the Seedman goes up the Ridge in a straight Line, and delivers the Seed with his right Hand, and then returns in the same Path and throws it with the left.

FOUR Bulbels is the full Allowance to the Acre; if you sow much thicker, your Ground will afford you little Seed; if much thinner, your Flax will probably be coarse and stubborn.

WEEDING can be spared but seldom; few Crops are clean without it, and no Flax-Crop will be a good one, which is not at the same Time a clean one. You may weed Flax when it is two Inches high, and you may defer it without Danger 'til it is five; sitting on it will not injure it, but weeding will destroy it.

By the latter End of June, or the Beginning of July, Flax sown in March will probably be ripe. A ripe Crop inclines to a bright Yellow; and the Seed, upon Trial, will be found firm and full, and of a lively Brown. 'Tis then Time to pull your Flax, except it be designed for the finest Kind of Yarn: In that Case it may stand a little longer, 'til the Seed of some Bolls begins to shed; for the ripest Flax works always best in the Dutch Method, and turns out finest from the Mills.

TO make your Flax, lay it by Handfuls on the Ground, in little Heaps a Foot and a Half high; and turn the Heads of every Handful to the South, to receive all the Admiration of the Sun. In 18 or 20 Days it may be bundled for Carriage, and drawn home.

THESE it must be laid safely, and under Covers 'tis a needless Trouble and an unnecessary Charge to stack it. The Flax-Dresser should set about it in all Haste, to prevent the Loss of the next and the best Season.

TO these approved Instructions to the Farmer, we shall add the following Directions taken, each of them out of a Letter sent to this Society, by Correspondents who were pleased to conceal their Names.

AS it is agreed that the lightest Loams and the thickest Crop afford the finest Flax, it may be of Use to let the Farmer know how he may save such Crops from lodging as they generally do. The Method is a little expensive, but if it answers 'twould quit Cost very well. When the Flax is in the Ground, divide your Field into equal Squares, the Sides of which may be 5 or 5 Feet long, and at each Angle thrust a forked stick sta-

ay in the Ground: When your Flax is some Inches high, lay from Stick to Stick a light cross Pole, and this will support the Flax, and hinder it from lodging. Some use Ropes instead of Poles, but they yield too much and answer but imperfectly.

THE Gentleman concludes by assuring the Society, that this Method is in common Use abroad; however we leave it to Experience to set a Value on it, and shall wait 'til then to encourage the Farmer to pursue it.

THE second Direction wants less Time to recommend itself, and may probably be more readily complied with.

HIGH Winds are so common in this Country, that there is Reason to apprehend that the Dutch Method of laying your Flax loose upon the Ground, would be attended with considerable Inconveniences. I believe the Method I pursue is safer. Gently tie each Handful as close as may be to the Heads, and then spreading out the Ends, set it upright on the Ground: Three or four of these together make a Stook, and into such small Stooks I divide all the Flax I dig. They dry soon, because the Wind has free Access to the Stalks, as the Sun has to the Heads, and the Rain cannot lodge in any Quantity upon them.

ENC. XLV. of these Essays, which contains Directions to the Flax-Dresser, shall shortly be inserted in one of our succeeding Papers.]

ROME, March 6.

ON the 23d of last Month there was an Earthquake at Spoleto, which overturned some Steeples; Houses, and other Buildings, and damaged several others.

Milan (a City of Italy), March 6. The Army of Prince Lobkowitz is, we hear, to be reinforced with 34000 Men, and that the Troops which are to compose this Reinforcement, are already on their March.

They write from Imola, that 16000 Austrians were every Day expected there, who were coming from the other Side of the Mountains.

Bologna (a City of Italy), March 16. A Detachment of Austrian Hussars have quitted Fano, and having taken away or destroyed the Provisions that were there, are gone to join Prince Lobkowitz, whose Head Quarters are still at Imola.

Prince Lobkowitz has received Orders to go to his Government of Transylvania, and General Bathiani is to succeed him in the Command of the Army in Italy.

Vienne (the Capital City of Austria, and the Metropolis of all Germany), April 3. The Departure of Prince Charles for the Army in Moravia, remains fixed for the 9th of this Month. On this Representation made by a Person sent by the Elector Palatine, that it was hard to levy Contributions in the Territories of a Prince who was willing to embrace a Neutrality, during the present Troubles; Answer was immediately given, 'That he might be free from those Inconveniences, by renouncing his Alliance with the Queen's Enemies; and that he might, if he pleased, enter into a Negotiation for renewing his Neutrality, with Mr. Palm, her Majesty's Minister, who had Powers for concluding a Treaty on that Subject.'

A Courier is arrived from Silesia with Advice, that the Insurgents have defeated the Prussian Regiment de la Motte, and the Black Hussars, near Oppelen, most of whom were killed, and the rest escaped over the Oder. The King of Prussia has caused the Body of Troops which was at Troppan, to return to Neiss. General Bathiani has sent the Queen 22 Pair of Colours, taken at Villhoven, where the Austrians took 3331 Men, and 400 Horses. On the 18th Instant, 208 Bavarian Deserters arrived here, and entered into her Majesty's Service; and each of them received 3 Ducats Advance Money.

Glissenfeld (a City of the Upper Rhine in Germany), April 16. A Courier just arrived from the Austrian Head Quarters at

Schrobenhausen, brings Word, that a Battle was fought Yesterday at Pfaffenhoven, in which 5000 French and Palatines were killed on the Spot; and the Remainder, amounting to 4000, entirely dispersed. He adds, that the Austrians lost some Hundreds of Men in the Action.

Hague, April 17. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is just arrived here, in perfect Health, after an uncommonly quick Passage.

April 27. The News of the Victory gained by the Austrians over the French and Palatines, near Pfaffenhoven, on the 15th Instant, is confirmed from several Quarters. As yet indeed, no particular or minute Relation of that Advantage has reached this Place; but to judge by the Enemy's Loss of all their Artillery and Baggage, M. de Segur the French General being made Prisoner, M. de Rupelroede killed, and M. Zurlauben the Palatine General wounded, it must have been a very bloody and decisive Action. A Courier just arrived from Bonn, has brought us the important News of the Conclusion of an Accommodation between the Queen of Hungary and the Elector of Bavaria; but the Conditions of it are yet unknown here. There is a flying Report of the Austrians having come up with and entirely routed the Remnant of the French and Palatines, on the 16th and 17th, in the Neighbourhood of Donauwert.

Mentz, April 22. By Letters from Augsburg and Munich, we learn with Certainty, that the French and Palatine Troops in Bavaria, commanded by M. Segur, were entirely defeated and dispersed, on the 15th Instant, by General Bathiani, at Pfaffenhoven, a few Leagues from Ingolstadt.

Rotterdam, April 27. After the French, Hessians, and Palatines were entirely routed, a large Body of them was cut to Pieces. The French have abandoned the Siege of Mons, and are retiring. The allied Army begin to draw out this Day, and will certainly fall upon the French. In Germany the Allies stood 48 Hours in Order of Battle, but the French thought fit to retire.

Lisbon (the Metropolis of Portugal), Feb. 19. O. S. In the Night between the 10th and 11th of this Month, a Magazine of Gunpowder blew up, which shook the whole City. Several Houses were overturned, and 28 Persons taken out of the Ruins, besides 86 dangerously wounded.

Florence (a City of Italy, the Capital of Tuscany), March 6. We have certain Intelligence from Genoa, that they were preparing there a large Train of Artillery, with every Thing necessary for a Siege. They affect to conceal the true Design of all this; notwithstanding which, we readily comprehend that it is on the Behalf, and at the Expence of the Court of Spain.

LONDON, March 22.

Yesterday Morning at 6 o'Clock, a Body of about 60 Smugglers, arm'd with Blanderbuffes, Pistols and Cutlasses, with 100 Horses unloaded, march'd in Procession over London Bridge, and along the Borough of Southwark, where they pick'd up a Drummer, whom they made to beat before them; and at Kent Street Turnpike, they fired at the Sign of the green Man 'till they shot it down, and then marched on the Kentish Road.

April 20. Orders are issued at St. James's to get all Things in Readiness, his Majesty designing to visit his German Dominions about the Middle of next Month.

It is assured that Admiral Rowley has taken 7 Spanish Xebecs, having on board 600 Recruits for Count Gage's Army.

April 6. We have Advice from Amsterdam, that the Dutch will have this Summer a considerable Fleet at Sea, under the Command of Admiral Grave, and Rear-Admiral Schuyven.

The following are the French Ships taken by Admiral Martin, and sent into Plymouth; viz.

Amiable Jane, — from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, Burthen 200 Tons, 14 Guns, 34 Men.

The St. Anne, Bonfau, from St. Domingo for Nantz, of Guns and 36 Men.

The Maria, Margarette, from St. Domingo for Nantz, of Guns and 33 Men.

The Mercury, Borfandre, from Martinico for Nantz, of 10 Guns and 45 Men.

The Pallas, Colifon, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, Built 300 Tons, 26 Guns and 70 Men.

The said Admiral has also retaken the Anne of Bristol, for Africa; together with the Parham Frigate, Morecraft, and the Annah and Sophia, Lee, both from Cork, with Provisions for Malta.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the London, a Rate Man of War, to be rebuilt at Portsmouth.

By the Holland Mail. Yesterday we have Advice, that in the Adriatic was found a Magazine which cost 1,500,000 Florins. The French are retiring from Kelheim with such Precipitation, that they threw all their Provisions into the Danube, to prevent their falling into the Hands of the Austrians.

April 16. A Reward of 20000 l. will, we hear, be given by Parliament, to any Person or Persons who shall discover the North-West Passage to the East-Indies.

On Saturday came Advice from Portsmouth, that his Majesty's Ship the Newcastle, Capt. Watkins, from Port-Mahon and Malabar, is arrived there; and has on board Capt. Gascoigne, near 20 Lieutenants and other Officers, who are come to give Evidence relating to the Action off Toulon.

They write from Coblenz, that the French passed the Lahne, in order to attack the Duke of Arenberg; but upon the Allies refusing to meet them, they retired: Upon which several detachments of Hussars went in Pursuit of the French, dislodged them from several Posts, and took some Prisoners. And from Seldorp, that the allied Army is to pass the Rhine near Coblenz, to invade Lorraine.

April 20. On Thursday the Hon. House of Commons, and Mr. Onslow, Esq; the Speaker, went to St. James's with Addresses to his Majesty, that the two Admirals, and seven Captains and Lieutenants of the Fleet in the Mediterranean, in the Engagement between the English and combin'd Fleets opened, may be speedily tried by a Court Martial; and received a most gracious Answer.

The Anglesey Man of War, Capt. Elton, of 40 Guns, and 500 Men, is taken by the Apollo, a French Ship of 54 Guns, after a smart Engagement, and carried into Brest. Capt. Elton and his first Lieutenant were killed, and 60 of the crew killed and wounded, before the Anglesey was taken.

Abstract of the Votes of the House of Commons, April 10.

Mr. Cornwall (according to Order) reported from the Committee of the whole House, the Resolutions, which the Committee had directed him to report to the House; viz.

Resolved, That his Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean, at the Time of the Engagement last Year, near Toulon, was superior in Force to the combined Fleets of France and Spain.

Resolved, That the Miscalriage in that Action reflects on the Honour of his Majesty's Arms, and was highly detrimental to the common Cause, and the Interest of these Kingdoms.

Resolved, That there is Reason to apprehend, from the Evidence laid before the Committee, that the said Miscalriage was owing to a Miscalriage and Misbehaviour in some of the Commanders and Officers of his Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Resolved, That this House will, upon Monday seven night, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the State of the Woollen Manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chesterfield will be created a Duke.

BOSTON, June 17.

On the 15th Instant a Schooner, — Giddings, Master, arrived in 10 Days from Cape Breton, with Expresses from Lieutenant General Pepperell and Commodore Warren, for his Excellency the Governor; which bring Advice, That a very close Blockade of Louisbourg is continued by Land and Sea, to the great Distress of the Enemy, who, from the Intelligence gained from our Prisoners and other Circumstances, are judged to be short of Provisions and Ammunition. That, in particular, a Party of our Scouts fell in with a Party of 200 of the Enemy in the Woods, whom, after an obstinate Fight of 4 Hours, they defeated in the Close of the Evening, having killed about 40 of them; and took all their Knapacks that Night, several Prisoners the next Day, and several of their Shallops: And that in other Skirmishes, our Troops have constantly had the Advantage of the Enemy, of whom they have killed and taken many.

— That they have erected a considerable Battery, consisting partly of the New-York Cannon, and other Cannon of the Enemy's of the same Weight, carrying 18 Pound Shot, on the Light-house Point, which will serve both to annoy the Island Battery, and defend the Entrance of the Harbour against any Ships; so that with the Royal Battery, we have now a superior Strength of Batteries to that of the French, for opposing the Entrance of their Ships. — Also, that since our last Advice, a Party of between 3 and 400 of our Land Forces in Boats, made an Attempt to surprize the Island Battery by Night; but being discovered by the Enemy, and the Surf of the Sea running high, which made their Landing very difficult, they were repulsed with the Loss of 170 Men, who were partly drowned, and partly killed and taken by the Enemy; but that it was expected an Attack would soon be made upon it by our Ships, and from our new Battery on the Light-house Point, which we have the greatest Reason to hope will succeed. — That our Ships had taken a Brig. from Nantz, laden with Provisions; and a large Sloop laden with Bread, Flour, Pease, &c. from Canada, both bound for Louisbourg; by the latter of which we learn, that the French of Canada had heard some Reports of this Expedition from the Savages only, which they had wholly slighted. — That Mr. Bastide, chief Engineer of Nova Scotia, with a Master Smith (who is also a good Artillery-Officer), and two Gunners, was arrived at Canso, in his Way to the Camp before Louisbourg: And that Commodore Warren, upon receiving Advice of the Siege of Annapolis-Royal, by the French and Indians, from our Governor, (and not hearing that it was raised,) had sent the Shirley Galley, the Massachusetts Frigate, and the Fame, all 20 Gun Ships, and two Schooners, to the Assistance of the Garrison there.

The same Letters inform, that the Blockade by Sea is carried on, by the Help of Sloops, Schooners, and Boats, in such a Manner, as that a Boat cannot escape into the Harbour in the greatest Fog.

NEW YORK, June 24.

Last Tuesday in the Afternoon, the Steeple of the new Dutch Church in this City, was set on Fire by Lightning, close under the Ball; but being timely discovered, it was extinguished by the Courage of a few Persons, who broke thro' the Cupola, at the Hazard of their Lives, and of having the Lead melted about their Ears. They have been rewarded with 20 l. from the Elders of the said Church, besides Gifts of private Persons.

Extract of a Letter from St. Kitts, dated May 25.
Four Days ago the French made an Attack upon Anguilla, with two Men of War of 36 Guns, 3 Privateers, and 800 Men; which was bravely resisted by 70 Men only. The French landed 500 Men in order to take the Island; but were beat off with the Loss of 30 Men killed, and 28 wounded; among whom several Officers were killed: The Anguillians lost not a Man.

J. N. A.

ANNAPOLIS.

Last Tuesday se'night, two Negroes belonging to Mr. Allen Davis in Charles County, were killed by Lightning, while at work in the Field; and two others so desperately wounded at the same Time, that it was not expected they would recover.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in *Queen Anne's County, Maryland*, on the 18th of *June* last, a *Servant Man* named *John Galloway*, by Trade a *Shoemaker*, is about 25 Years of Age, of a middle Stature, well-set, has short sandy Hair, his Face much freckled, the fore Finger of his right Hand is useless, and two Joints of his little Finger are cut off: He stole and took with him a middle-siz'd (sprightly Bay Mare, branded on the near Shoulder D, and K on the off Buttock, with a long switch Tail trimm'd, and a standing and hanging Mane; he also took a Hunting-Saddle with Leather Housling, and a Curb Bridle. He had sundry Cloaths, viz., a light-colour'd Shagg Duffel double-breasted Coat, a brown Camblet Coat and Breeches, a white Grogram Vest, check'd Trowsers, a white Shirt, a Cassor Hat with silk Lining, and new Shoes.

Whoever secures the said Man, with the Mare and Cloaths, so as the Owner may have them again, shall have Seven Pounds Reward, Current Money of the Province he shall be taken in; besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges, paid by
HINSON WRIGHT.

RUN away from the *Pattapsc Iron-Works*, in *Baltimore County, Maryland*, on Tuesday the 25th of *June* last, Three *Irish* *Servant-Men*, belonging to *Benjamin Tinker*, Esq; and Company; viz.

Dominick Hogan, a short thick well-set Fellow, of a brown Complexion, had a long Beard when he went away, of a sandy Colour, and wears a Truss for a Rupture: He is a very dissembling Fellow, and will impose himself on Strangers for a Cripple; had on when he went away an old blue Penitence Jacket, an old brown Great-Coat, an Osnabriggs Shirt and Trowsers, old Shoes, a new Felt Hat, and an Iron Collar about his Neck.

Matthew Jolly, a short well-set Fellow, of a fair Complexion, a little pitted with the Small-Pox, aged about 22 Years; wears a short brown Wig, a new Felt Hat, an old blue Cloth Coat, a light-colour'd Woollen Jacket without Sleeves, a brown Osnabriggs Shirt and Breeches, a Pair of Crocas Trowsers, and a Pair of Country made Shoes.

Henry Kirk, a middle-siz'd Fellow, of a swarthy Complexion, and seems somewhat swell'd in the Face, is a Butcher by Trade, and about 20 Years of Age; wears an Osnabriggs Shirt, and Crocas Trowsers, a dark-colour'd old Coat, a Pair of English Shoes, a short brown Wig, and a Felt Hat.

They stole a small Yawl with two Oars, from the said Works.

Whoever secures the said Servants so as they may be had again, shall have Five Pounds current Money of *Maryland* for each; or if taken in *Virginia* or *Pennsylvania*, Three Pounds ten Shillings Currency of the Colony or Province where taken: And if they are brought to the Iron-Works aforesaid, the same Reward and reasonable Charges.

RICHARD CROXALL.

Just Imported in the Ship CUNLIFE,

AND to be Sold by *Robert Morris*, at *Oxford* in *Talbot County*, a Quantity of white Salt: Also a Variety of *European* and *India Goods*.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons that are Capable and Willing to undertake the Building of a Brick Chapel of Ease, in the lower Part of *King George's Parish*, in *Prince George's County*, that there is about Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds to be applied to that Use: And all Persons who are inclinable to undertake said Building, are desired to meet the Gentlemen of the Vestry of the said Parish, at *Piscataway*, on the 30th Day of *July* next, at 10 of the Clock in the Forenoon, in order to agree for the same.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in *Fairfax County, Virginia*, on the 30th Day of *March* last, an *English* Convict *Servant Woman*, named *Isabella Pierce*, of a middle Stature, a thin Visage; and limps with her right Leg, which, if examined, will appear to have a large Scar on each Side of the Ankle. Her Apparel, when she went away, was a small Plaid Hat, a blue Jacket, a strip'd Swanikin ditto, a Mancks Cloth Petticoat, a Pair of white Plaid Stockings, and Country-made Shoes; she is supposed to have changed her Apparel, and to have stolen the Indenture of one *Bridget Castile*, and to pass by it in her Name: She has stolen from the Subscriber two Gold Rings, a Silver Stock-Buckle, and about 6*l*. in Cash.

Whoever will apprehend the said *Isabella Pierce*, and convey her home, with the Goods, Papers, and Money found upon her, if taken in *Maryland* or *Virginia* Governments, shall have 5*l*. *Virginia* Currency Reward; if in *Pennsylvania* or *Carolina*, 6*l*. like Money; paid by me, living at the Mouth of *Dogue Creek*, on *Potomack River*, in the said County. THOMAS LEWIS.

AT the Subscriber's Shop, at the Sign of the Top sail Sheet Block, near the Market house in *Annapolis*, may be had all Sorts of Blocks for Shipping, at reasonable Rates: All Gentlemen, Planters, and others, may also be supplied with suitable Blocks for Tobacco-Prizes. Also, at the same Place are made and sold Pumps for Shipping and Wells, by T. FLEMING.

ANY Person qualified for a School-Master, according to the Directions of an Act of Assembly of this Province, entitled, *An Act for the Encouragement of Learning*, &c. upon his Application to the Visitors of the Public School of *St. Mary's County*, may find suitable Encouragement.

Signed per Order,

JOHN LLEWELLYN, Registrar.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be Sold by *WILLIAM GOVANI*, at his House on the North Side of *Severn River*.

CHOICE *Barbados*, and *New-England Rum*, fine *Powder* and *Muscovado* Sugars; very Cheap, (by Wholesale) for Bills of Exchange, or Current Money.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on the 23d of this Instant, a *Yorkshire* *Servant Man*, named *John Baylston*, of low Stature, speaks broad, grey eyed, much pock-fretten, and has lately cut off his Hair. His Apparel was a light-colour'd Cloth Coat, two Osnabriggs Shirts, a Pair of Shoes, a Pair of large old short Trowsers, a Felt Hat, and a Silk Handkerchief: He has also a Bag with Flax, and some Meat; and is supposed to have got a black Horse branded S Y.

Whoever secures the said Servant, without further Charge, shall have 20*s*. Reward, beside what the Law allows.

JOHN SMITH PRATHER.

PAPER-MONEY for Bills of Exchange. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

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